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WILDFLOWER INVENTORY, SODA BUTTE CAMPGROUND, GALLATIN NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA, 12 AUGUST 1989

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ABSTRACT

Forbs growing in a study plot in a montane meadow in Montana were surveyed and are listed.

KEY WORDS: Floristics, Rocky Mountains, Montana.

Of the Rocky Mountain flora, Rydberg (1922) estimated 1055 genera and 6029 species. A more conservative contemporary estimate gives 5000 species for the region (Craighead, *et al.* 1963). At Soda Butte Campground, in a 10 meter square study plot, we counted 41 species in 20 genera, excluding grasses, sedges and trees. The campground meadow, though adjacent to burned areas, escaped the fires that in the summer of 1988 raged down the slope just across the road (Rt. 212).

In the understory of the burned conifer wood, the massed colors of dominant *Epilobium angustifolium* and *Helianthella uniflora* were stunning. But across the road in the meadow, there was a greater diversity of flowering plants without the dominance of one or a few species. There were no trees in the plot itself; these were to be found around the perimeter as described below. If grasses and early blooming annuals had been counted and allowance made for specimens missed or overlooked in our examination of the meadow, the diversity of herbaceous plants in this space might easily reach 60 species.

Location and Layout of the Study Area

The study site was selected because it showed a rich diversity of wildflowers. The meadow itself, extending between Rt. 212 and the campground service road, is the only open space within Soda Butte Campground. The campground, maintained by the National Forest Service, is within the Gallatin National Forest, 1.5 mi NE of Cooke City, Park County, Montana, and is 7816 ft above sea level. There were three edges where shade would be provided to an otherwise entirely open sunny space. These were: (1) to the west, on the border of Rt. 212, within the shade of charred conifers; (2) to the east, along the park road, shaded by mature conifers, mostly spruce; and (3) most

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attractive of all, to the north, an edge of trees and bushes along the course of a streambed (in August dry), forming strongly shaded coves within, and protected places without (*Delphinium*, *Mertensia* and *Aquilegia* grew here). Vouchers were not made. A Field Guide to the Rocky Mountain Wildflowers (Craighead, et al. 1963) was used to identify the species.

Inventory

RANUNCULACEAE			1000			
1 Aquilegia coerulea	E 1	\mathbb{R}^{-2}	FT ³			
2 Delphinium occidentale	Е	R	FT			
3 Thalictrum thalictroides	E	R	FT			
CARYOPHYLLACEAE						
4 Arenaria sp.	0	R	FT			
POLYGONACEAE						
5 Eriogonum heracleoides	E	С	FT/FW			
SALICACEAE						
6 Salix subcoerulea	E	Α	0			
BRASSICACEAE			1.000			
7 Draba sp.	E	R	FT			
GROSSULARIACEAE						
8 Ribes inerme	E	R	FT			
CRASSULACEAE			1.000			
9 Sedum stenopetalum	0	С	FW			
ROSACEAE						
10 Potentilla gracilis	E	R	FW			
11 Fragaria sp.	0	С	0			
FABACEAE						
12 Astragalus tegetarius	0	С	FT			
13 Lupinus sericeus	0	А	FW/FT			
14 Trifolium sp.	0	Α	0			
ONAGRACEAE						
15 Epilobium angustifolium	O/E	A	FW/FT			
GERANIACEAE						
16 Geranium richardsonii	E	С	FT/FW			
APIACEAE						
17 Perideridia gairdneri	0	С	FW/FT			
18 Heracleum lanatum	E	R	FW			
BORAGINACEAE						
19 Lithospermum incisum	0	R	0			
20 Mertensia ciliata	E	R	FW			
LAMIACEAE						
21 Monarda menthaefolia	0	С	FT			

SCRO	PHULARIACEAE					
22	Castilleja miniata	E	С	FW		
23	Pedicularis bracteosa	0	С	FT		
CAMPANULACEAE						
24	Campanula rotundifolia	E	R	FW		
RUBIACEAE						
25	Galium boreale	0	С	FW/FT		
ASTERACEAE						
26	Achillea millefolium	0	С	FW/FT		
27	Agoseris aurantiaca	0	С	FW		
28	Agoseris glauca	0	С	FW		
29	Anaphallis margaritacea	E	С	FW		
30	Aster integrifolius	0	А	FW		
31	Cirsium vulgare	0	С	FW		
32	Chrysopsis villosa	0	С	$\mathbf{F}\mathbf{W}$		
33	Helianthella uniflora	0	А	\mathbf{FW}		
34	Erigeron sp.	E	Α	\mathbf{FW}		
35	Lactuca pulchella	0	С	FW		
36	Senecio integerrimus	0	С	FW		
37	Solidago sp.	0	С	budding		
38	Taraxacum officinale	0	С	FW/FT		
39	Tragopogon porrifolius	E	R	FW/FT		
40	Viguiera sp.	0	Α	FW		
LILIACEAE						
41	Smilacina stellata	E	R	FT		

 1 O = open area without shade of trees or shrubs; E = edge.

² R = rare; C = common; A = abundant.

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³ O = neither fruiting nor flowering; FW = flowering; FT = fruiting. In some plants, the two phases-flowering and fruiting, are coeval. Of *Castilleja*, *Lupinus* and *Epilobium*, this is true. The more dominant phase is given first when both are present.

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